

"Duty, Evolution, Neuroscience, Attic Tragedy, and Epicurean Philosophy" - Blog Post by Elli

Post by "Cassius" of November 27, 2025 at 8:25 PM

When Science Returns to the Hellenic Worldview: Empathy and Consciousness Redeemed



The Sacrifice of Iphigenia - Corrado Giaquinto (1759-1761)- Museo Nacional del Prado.

Here, the fundamental difference between Greeks and Romans becomes evident.

The former regarded Attic Tragedy as the highest form of education and culture - a space for reflection where deep moral dilemmas and the consequences of human choices were examined.



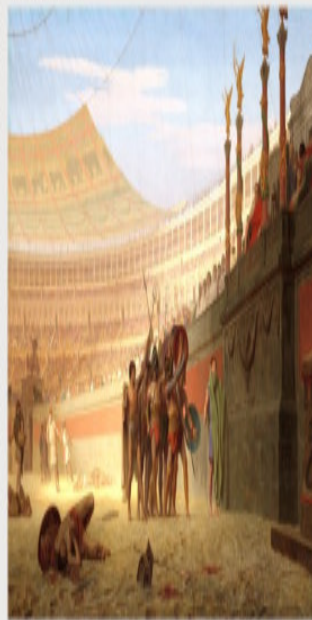
The Theatre Of Dionysus, Athens, Greece Drawing by Vintage Design Pics - Fine Art America

The latter had the Colosseum and gladiators as instruments of fear and reinforcement of their rigid military mentality.

Tragedy taught the Greeks what should be avoided, while the Roman arena taught them how resilient they must be to pain and the spectacle of human life being extinguished.



Censur Titus Manlius Torquatus Orders the Beheading of his Son (Ferdinand Bol, 1661 - 1663)



Ave Caesar! Morituri Salutant, 1859, by Jean-Léon Gérôme, Yale University Art Gallery

Blog Article

[Duty, Evolution, Neuroscience, Attic Tragedy, and Epicurean Philosophy](#)

An Analysis of a Father's Death Sentence Against His Own Son - Torquatus and the Roman Recasting of Epicurean Philosophy.

Titus Manlius Torquatus, as portrayed in Cicero's *De Finibus*, appears as a defender of Epicurean philosophy. Although many of his arguments echo core Epicurean principles, his rhetorical strategy and moral framework reveal a distinctly Roman reinterpretation - shaped by <https://www.epicureanfriends.com/thread/4826-duty-evolution-neuroscience-attic-tragedy-and-epicurean-philosophy-blog-post-by/?postID=37960#post37960>

the ethos of duty, authority, and military discipline.

This portrayal seems to serve Cicero's rhetorical...



Elli

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